UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

Eastern District of Virginia

JUL 25 2011

In the Matter of the Search	In	the	Matter	of	the	Searc	h o	f
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(Briefly describe the property to be searched or identify the person by name and address)

Case No. 1:17SW449

THE PREMISES LOCATED

ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA 22314

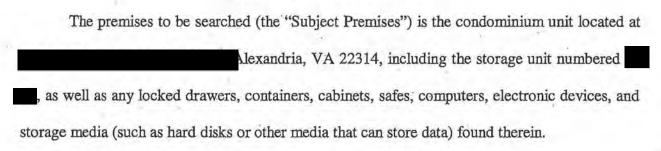
APPLICATION FOR A SEARCH WARRANT

I, a federal law enforcement officer or an attorney for the government, request a search warrant and state under penalty of perjury that I have reason to believe that on the following person or property (identify the person or describe the property to be searched and give its location):

See Attachment A	A						
ocated in the	Eastern	District of	Virginia	, there is now concealed	(identify the		
erson or describe th See Attachment	e property to be seize B						
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The basis	for the search up	der Fed. R. Crim. P.	41(c) is (check one	or moral*			
	vidence of a crim		ri(c) is (check one	or morey.			
Contract of the Contract of th		of crime, or other ite	ms illegally posse	essed:			
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	AND WILLIAM SHOWS	estat-en ven					
	h is related to a v	iolation of:	COMPANIES.	0			
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See attached	cation is based or d Affidavit.						
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Reviewed	by AUSA/SAU	SA:	X.	Applicant's signature	*		
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		150 =		Theresa Carroll Buchanan United States Magistrate Judge			
ate: 07/2	5/2017			Office States Magistrate Judge	3		
				Judge's signature			
ity and state: Al	exandria, VA			The Honorable Theresa C. Buchan	an		
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ATTACHMENT A

The Property to Be Searched



ATTACHMENT B

Items to Be Seized (or, in the alternative, identified)

- 1. Records relating to violations of 31 U.S.C. §§ 5314, 5322(a) (failure to file a report of foreign bank and financial accounts); 22 U.S.C. § 611, et. seq. (foreign agents registration act); 26 U.S.C. § 7206(1) (filing a false tax return); 18 U.S.C. § 1014 (fraud in connection with the extension of credit); 18 U.S.C. §§ 1341, 1343, and 1349 (mail fraud, wire fraud, and conspiracy to commit these offenses); 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and 1957 (money laundering and money laundering conspiracy); 52 U.S.C. §§ 30121(a)(1)(A) and (a)(2) (foreign national contributions); and 18 U.S.C. §§ 371 and 2 (conspiracy, aiding and abetting, and attempt to commit such offenses) (collectively, the "Subject Offenses"), occurring on or after January 1, 2006, including but not limited to:
 - a. Any and all financial records for Paul Manafort, Jr., Kathleen Manafort, Richard Gates, or companies associated with Paul Manafort, Jr., Kathleen Manafort, or Richard Gates, including but not limited to records relating to any foreign financial accounts and records relating to payments by or on behalf of any foreign government, foreign officials, foreign entities, foreign persons, or foreign principals;
 - Any and all federal and state tax documentation, including but not limited to
 personal and business tax returns and all associated schedules for Paul Manafort,
 Jr., Richard Gates, or companies associated with Manafort or Gates;
 - Letters, correspondence, emails, or other forms of communications with any foreign financial institution, or any individual acting as the signatory or controlling any foreign bank account;
 - d. Records relating to efforts by Manafort, Gates, or their affiliated entities to conduct activities on behalf of, for the benefit of, or at the direction of any foreign government, foreign officials, foreign entities, foreign persons, or foreign principals, including but not limited to the Party of Regions and Viktor Yanukovych;
 - e. Records relating to, discussing, or documenting Telmar Investments Limited, Tiakora Ventures Limited, Lucicle Consultants Limited, Actinet Trading Limited, Black Sea View Limited, Bletilla Ventures Limited, Evo Holdings Limited, Global Highway Limted, Leviathan Advisors Limited, Loav Advisors Limited, Peranova Holdings Limited, including but not limited to bank records, canceled checks, money drafts, letters of credit, cashier's checks, safe deposit records, checkbooks, and check stubs, duplicates and copies of checks, deposit items, savings passbooks, wire transfer records, and similar bank and financial account records;
 - f. Physical items purchased through the use of funds from Cypriot accounts, including but not limited to rugs purchased from J & J Oriental Rugs, a Bijan Black Titanium "Royal Way" watch, and clothing purchased from House of Bijan and Alan Couture;

- g. Evidence relevant to any false statements, pretenses, representations, or material omissions in connection with communications with the Department of Justice, the Internal Revenue Service, tax preparers, accountants, or banks;
- Communications, records, documents, and other files involving any of the attendees of the June 9, 2016 meeting at Trump tower, as well as Aras and Amin Agalorov;
- Evidence indicating Manafort's state of mind as it relates to the crimes under investigation;
- j. The identity of any person(s)—including records that help reveal the whereabouts of the person(s)—who communicated with Manafort about any matters relating to activities conducted by Manafort on behalf of, for the benefit of, or at the direction of any foreign government, foreign officials, foreign entities, foreign persons, or foreign principals;
- Any and all daily planners, logs, calendars, or schedule books relating to Manafort or Gates.
- 2. Computers or storage media used as a means to commit the Subject Offenses.
- 3. For any computer or storage medium whose seizure is otherwise authorized by this warrant, and any computer or storage medium that contains or in which is stored records or information that is otherwise called for by this warrant (hereinafter, "COMPUTER"):
 - a. evidence of who used, owned, or controlled the COMPUTER at the time the things described in this warrant were created, edited, or deleted, such as logs, registry entries, configuration files, saved usernames and passwords, documents, browsing history, user profiles, email, email contacts, "chat," instant messaging logs, photographs, and correspondence;
 - evidence of software that would allow others to control the COMPUTER, such as viruses, Trojan horses, and other forms of malicious software, as well as evidence of the presence or absence of security software designed to detect malicious software;
 - c. evidence of the lack of such malicious software;
 - d. evidence indicating how and when the computer was accessed or used to determine the chronological context of computer access, use, and events relating to crime under investigation and to the computer user;
 - e. evidence indicating the computer user's state of mind as it relates to the crime under investigation;
 - f. evidence of the attachment to the COMPUTER of other storage devices or similar containers for electronic evidence;

- evidence of counter-forensic programs (and associated data) that are designed to eliminate data from the COMPUTER;
- h. evidence of the times the COMPUTER was used;
- passwords, encryption keys, and other access devices that may be necessary to access the COMPUTER;
- j. documentation and manuals that may be necessary to access the COMPUTER or to conduct a forensic examination of the COMPUTER;
- records of or information about Internet Protocol addresses used by the COMPUTER;
- records of or information about the COMPUTER's Internet activity, including firewall logs, caches, browser history and cookies, "bookmarked" or "favorite" web pages, search terms that the user entered into any Internet search engine, and records of user-typed web addresses;
- m. contextual information necessary to understand the evidence described in this attachment.

As used above, the terms "records" and "information" includes all forms of creation or storage, including any form of computer or electronic storage (such as hard disks or other media that can store data); any handmade form (such as writing); any mechanical form (such as printing or typing); and any photographic form (such as microfilm, microfiche, prints, slides, negatives, videotapes, motion pictures, or photocopies).

The term "computer" includes all types of electronic, magnetic, optical, electrochemical, or other high speed data processing devices performing logical, arithmetic, or storage functions, including desktop computers, notebook computers, mobile phones, tablets, server computers, and network hardware.

The term "storage medium" includes any physical object upon which computer data can be recorded. Examples include hard disks, RAM, floppy disks, flash memory, CD-ROMs, and other magnetic or optical media.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA

JUL 2 5 2017

Alexandria Division

THE PREMISES LOCATED AT ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA 22314

Criminal No. 1:17-sw-449

Filed Under Seal

AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF AN APPLICATION FOR A SEARCH WARRANT

Federal Bureau of Investigation ("FBI"), being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I. Introduction

2.

A. Affiant

1. I am a Special Agent with the FBI and have been since 2015. I am currently assigned to the investigation being conducted by the Department of Justice Special Counsel. As a Special Agent of the FBI, I have received training and experience in investigating criminal and national security matters. Prior to my employment with the FBI, I spent seven years in the software industry and have extensive experience working with computer technology.

I make this affidavit in support of an application pursuant to Rule 41 of the Federal

Rules of Criminal Procedure for a warrant to search the premises located at

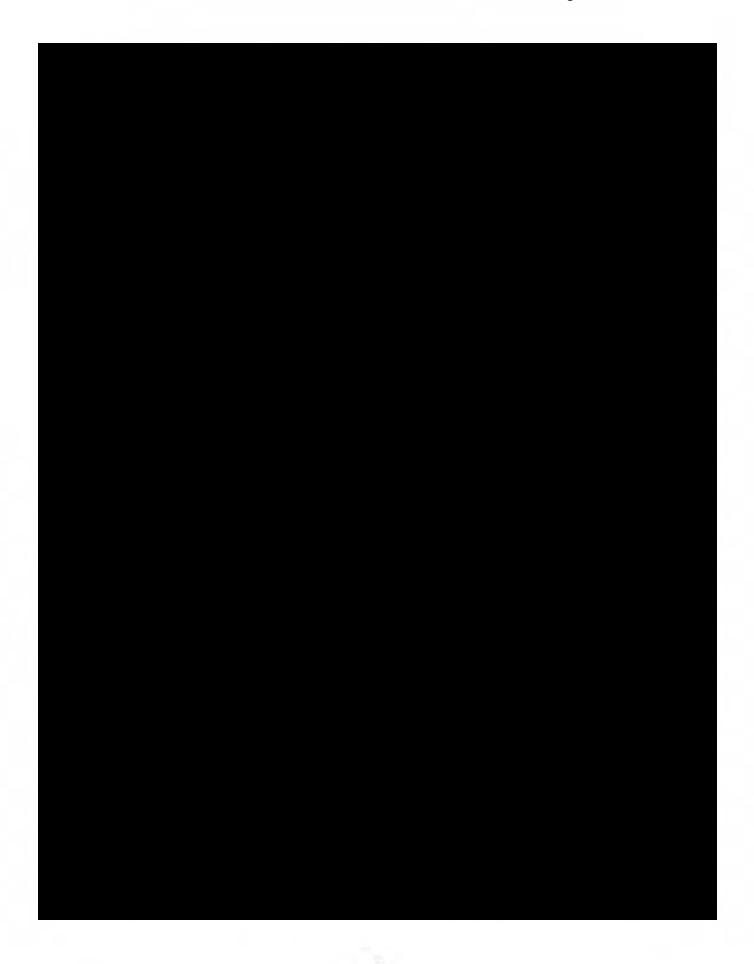
Alexandria; Virginia 22314 (the "Subject Premises"), which is described more
particularly in Attachment A, in order to locate and seize (and/or photograph) the items described
in Attachment B. This affidavit is based upon my personal knowledge, my review of documents
and other evidence, my conversations with other law enforcement personnel, and my training and
experience. Because this affidavit is being submitted for the limited purpose of establishing
probable cause, it does not include all the facts that I have learned during the course of my

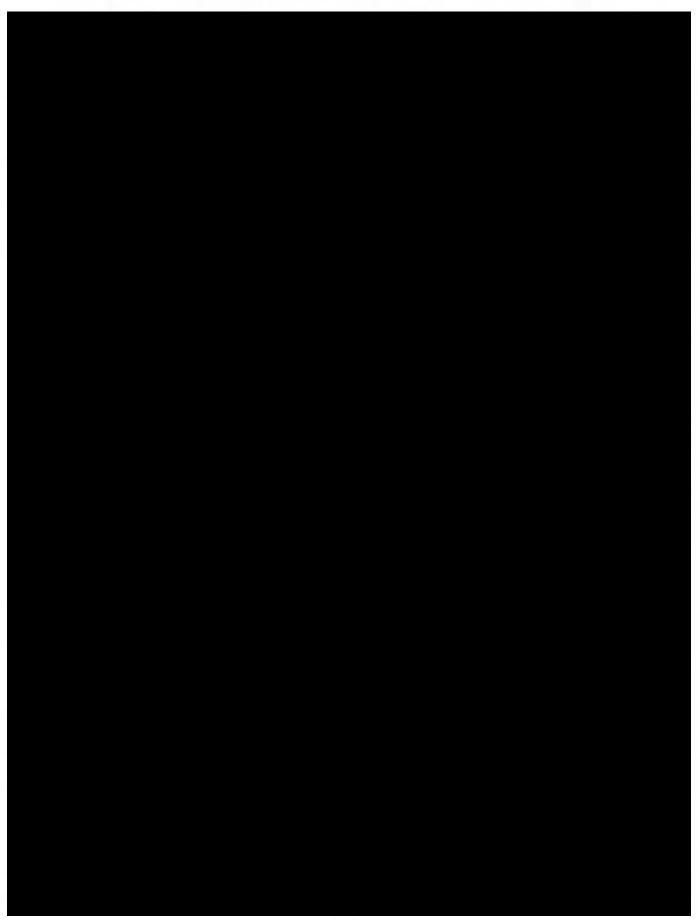
investigation. Where the contents of documents and the statements, and conversations of others are reported herein, they are reported in substance and in pertinent part, except where otherwise indicated.

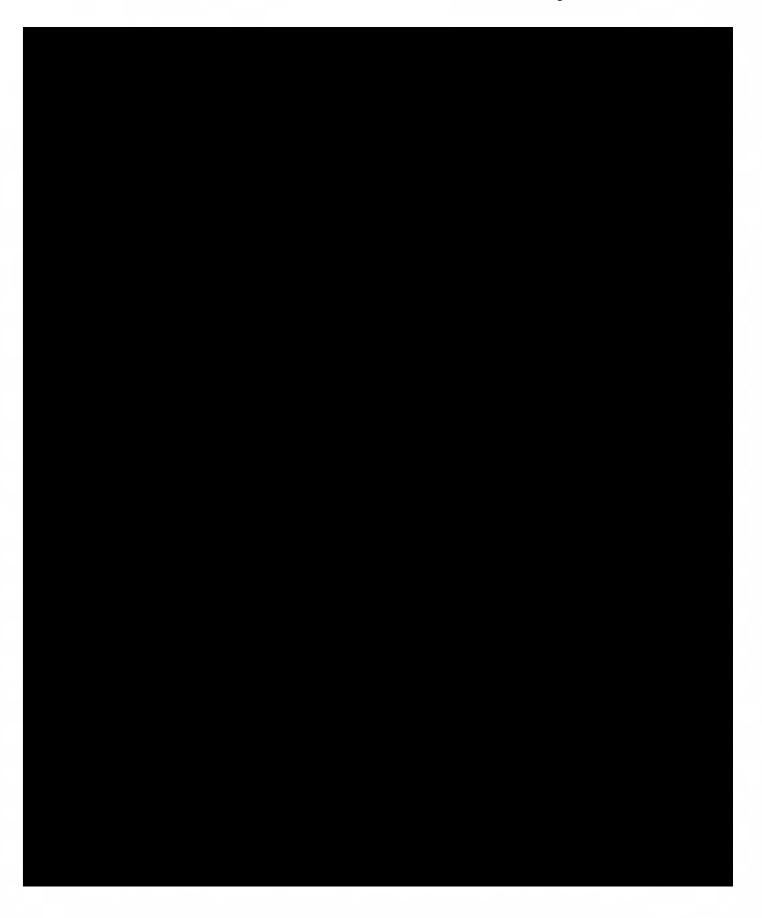
B. The Subject Offenses

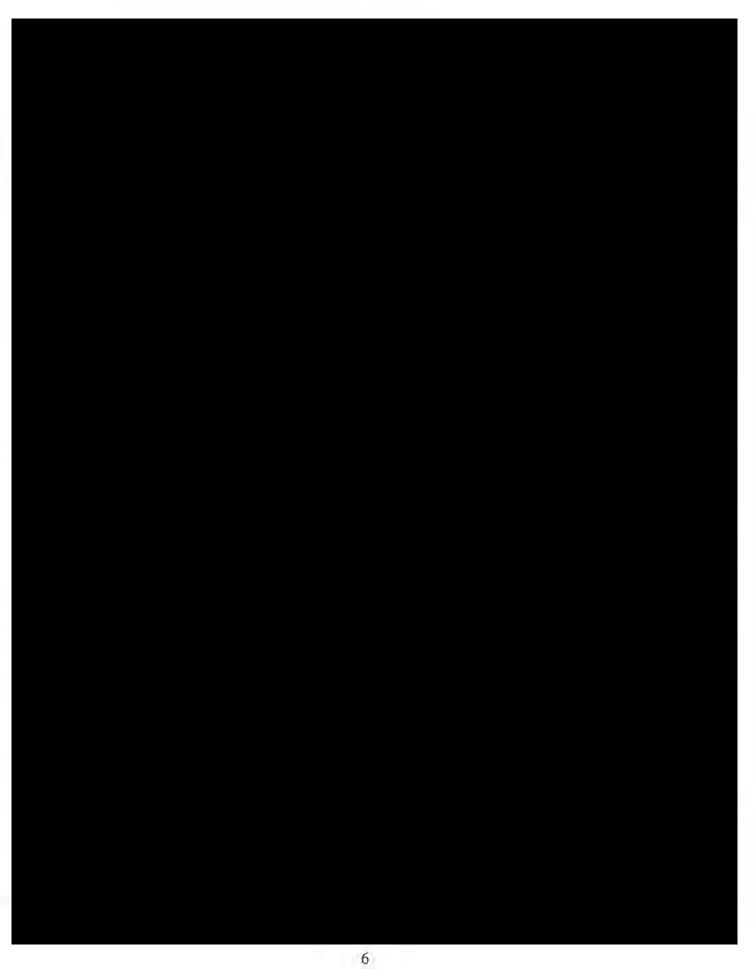
3. For the reasons detailed below, there is probable cause to believe that the Subject Premises contain evidence, fruits, and instrumentalities of violations of: 31 U.S.C. §§ 5314, 5322(a) (failure to file a report of foreign bank and financial accounts); 22 U.S.C. § 611, et. seq. (foreign agents registration act); 26 U.S.C. § 7206(1) (filing a false tax return); 18 U.S.C. § 1014 (fraud in connection with the extension of credit); 18 U.S.C. §§ 1341, 1343, and 1349 (mail fraud, wire fraud, and conspiracy to commit these offenses); 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and 1957 (money laundering and money laundering conspiracy); 52 U.S.C. §§ 30121(a)(1)(A) and (a)(2) (foreign contribution ban); and 18 U.S.C. §§ 371 and 2 (conspiracy, aiding and abetting, and attempt to commit such offenses) (collectively, the "Subject Offenses").

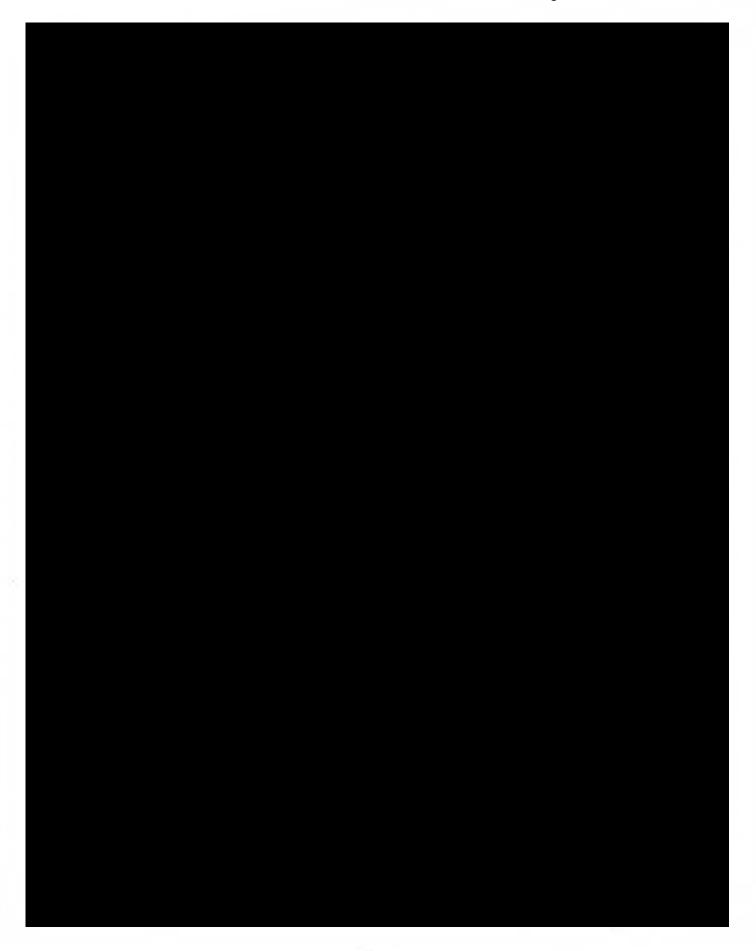
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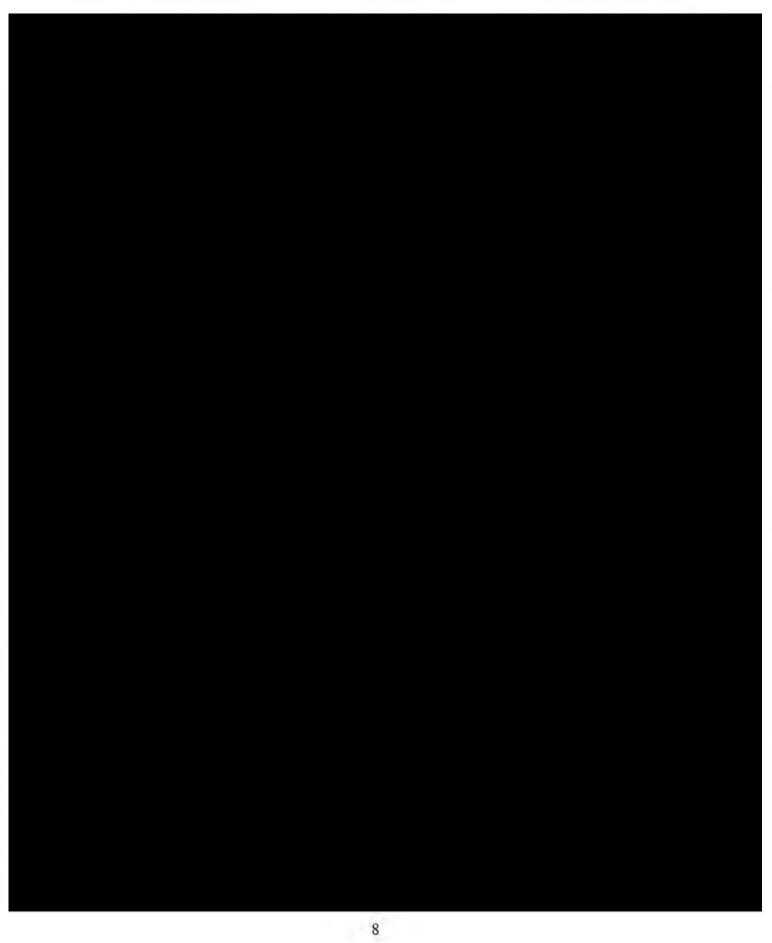


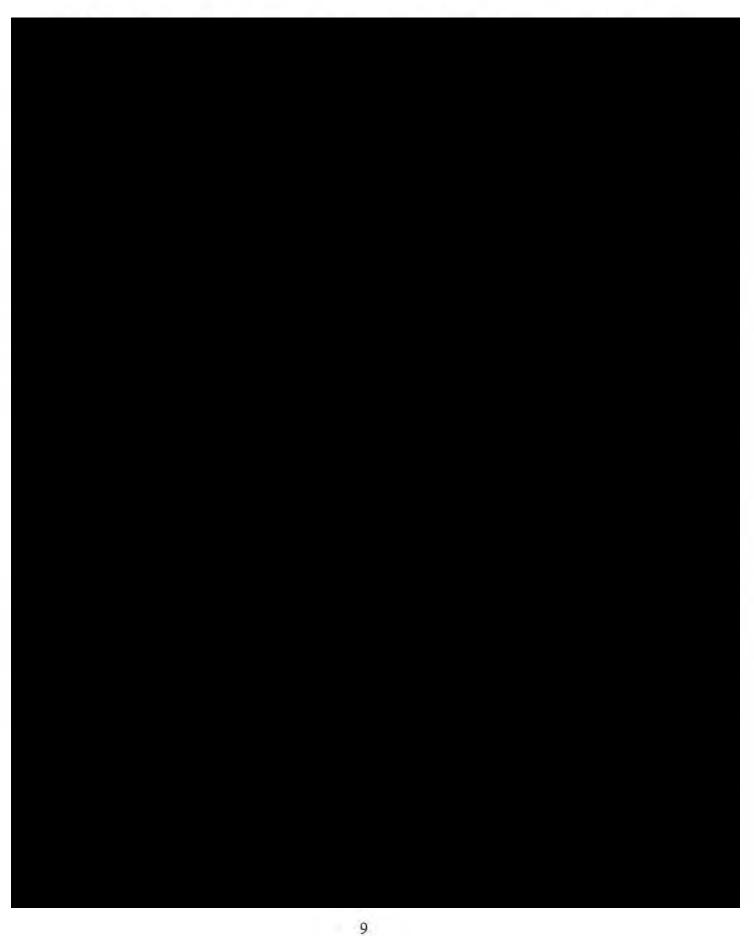


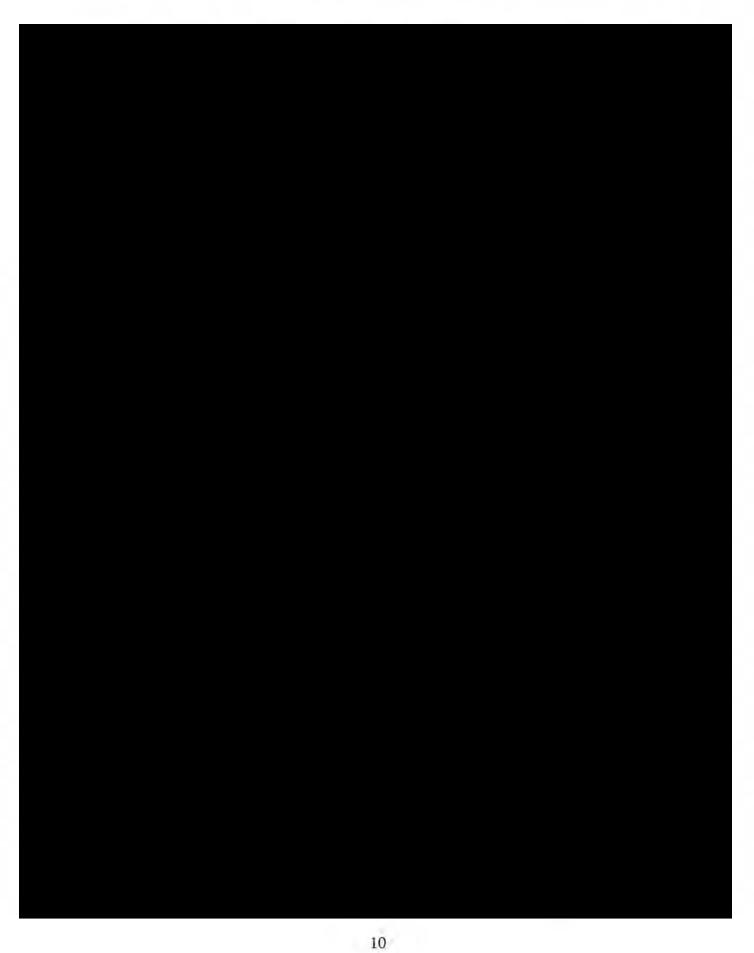


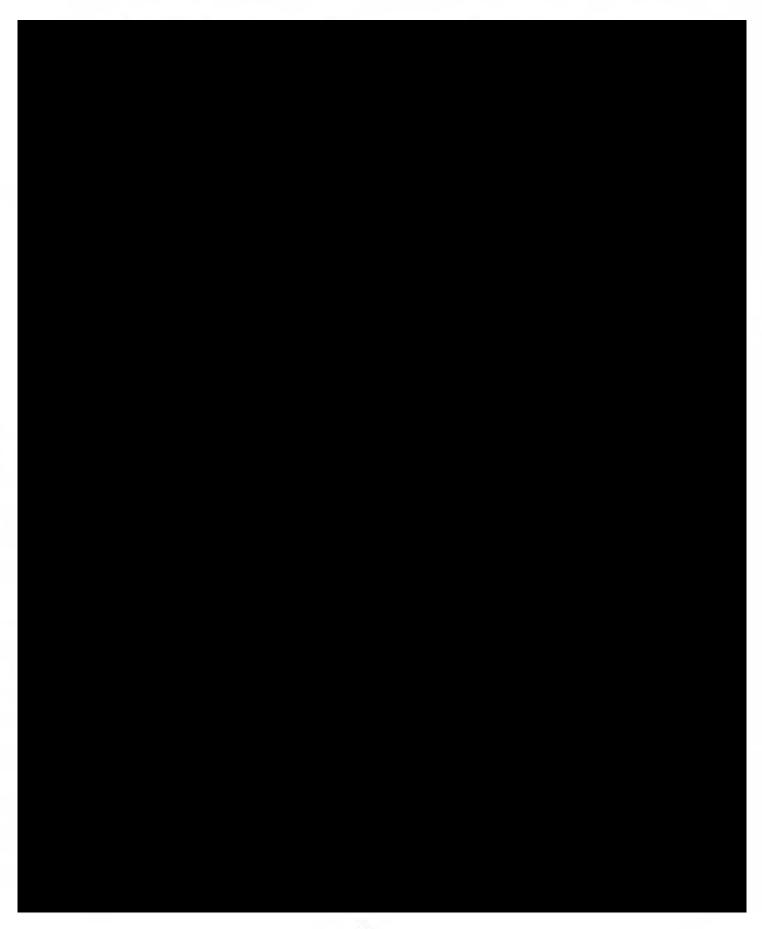


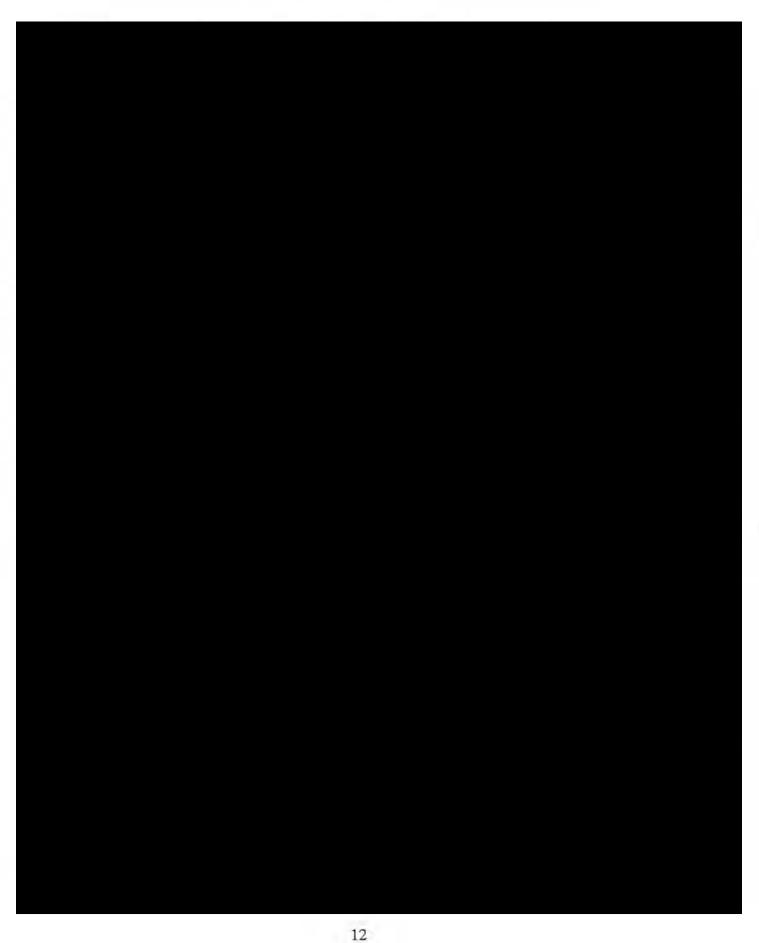




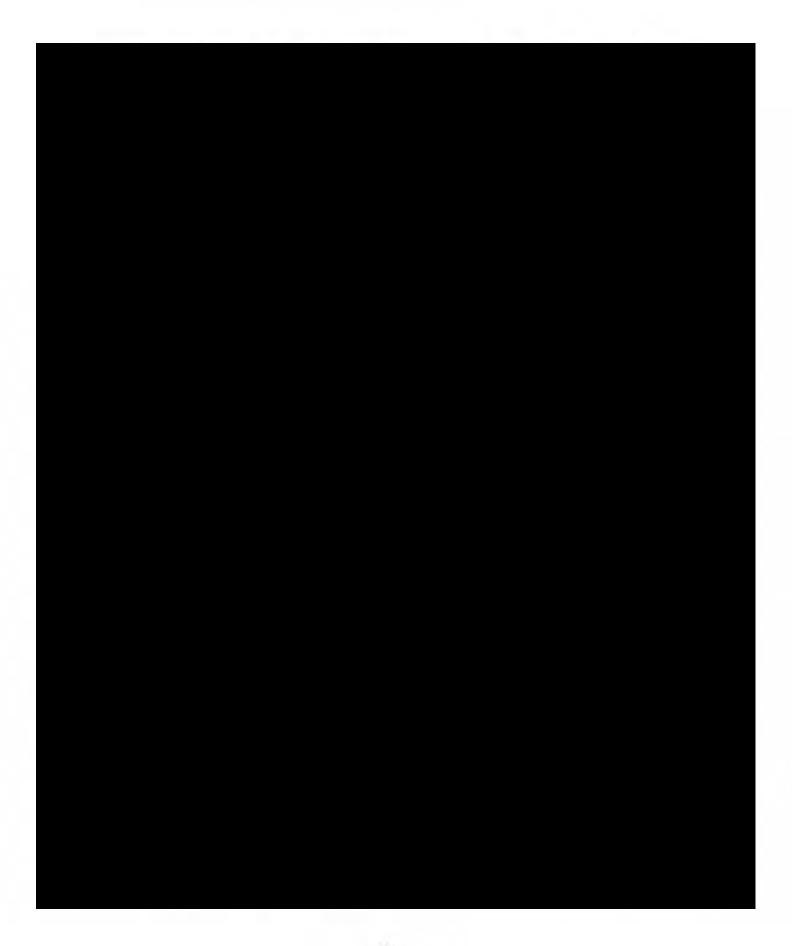




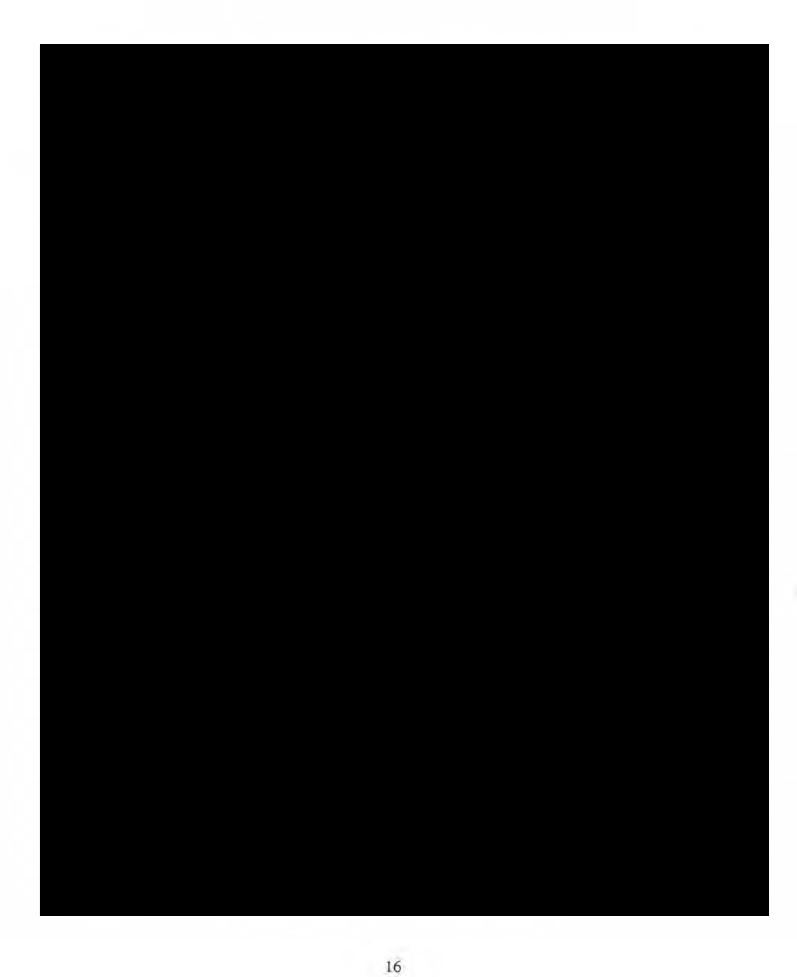


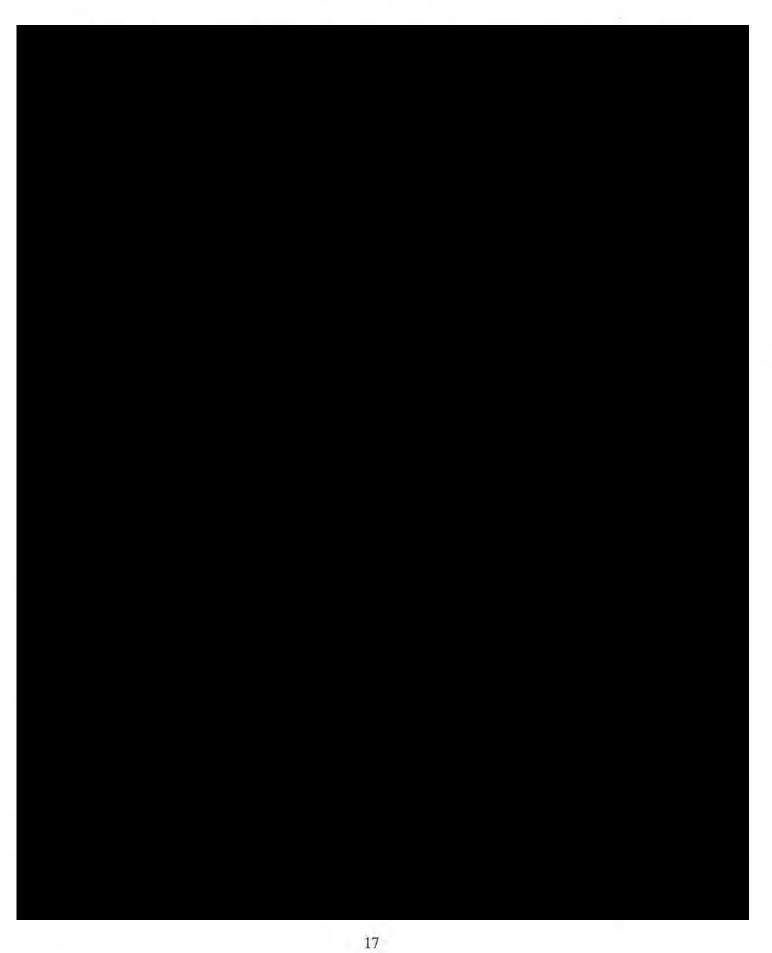




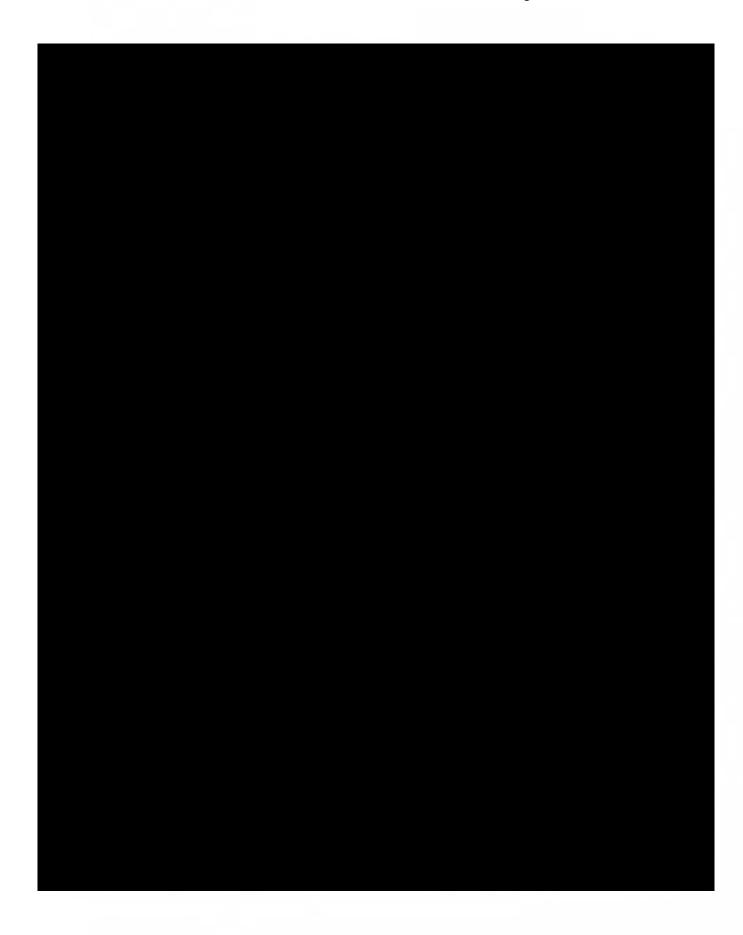




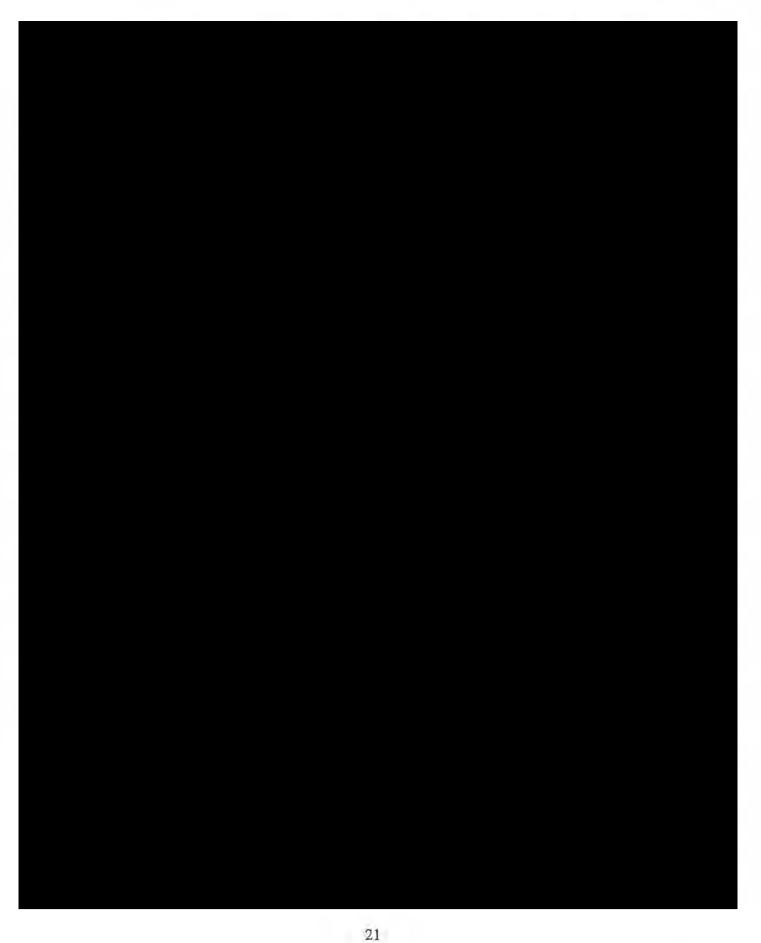


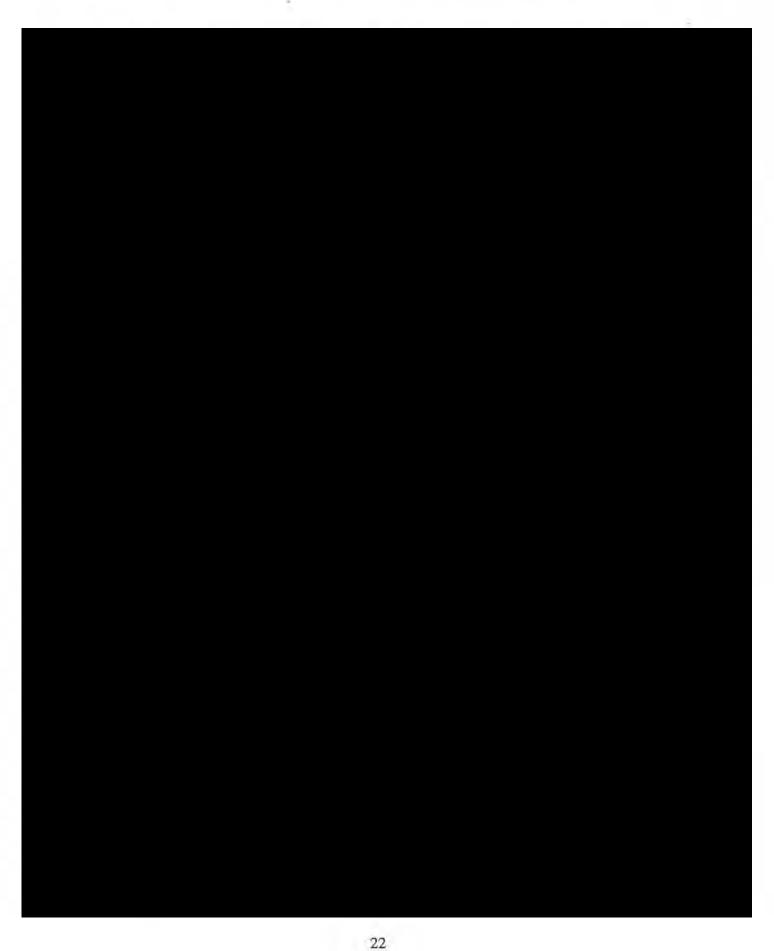


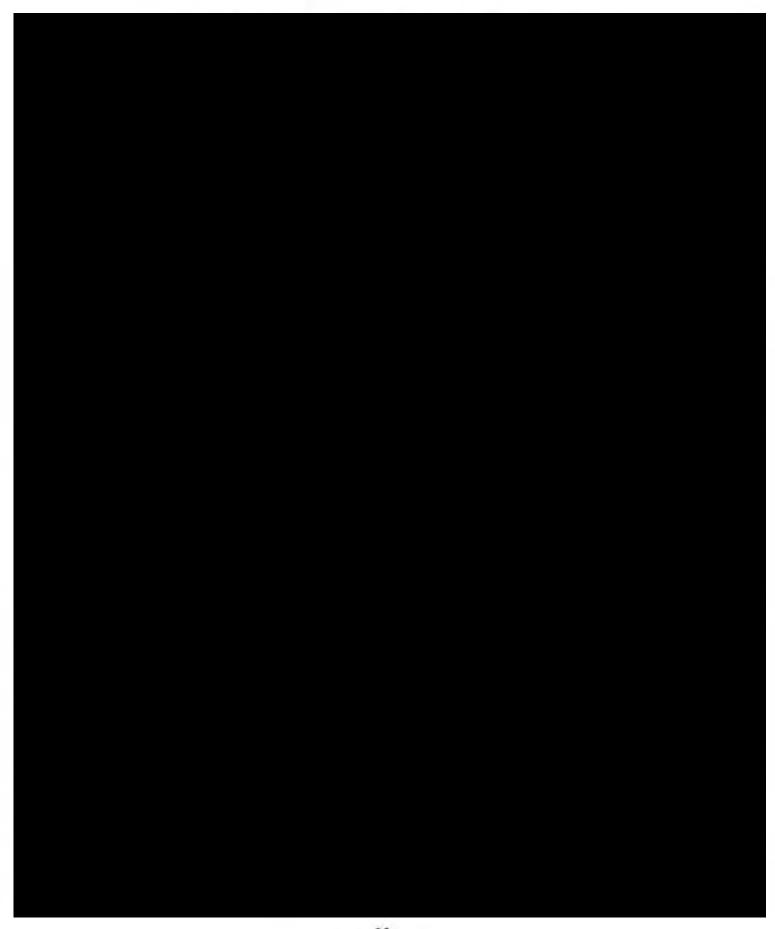


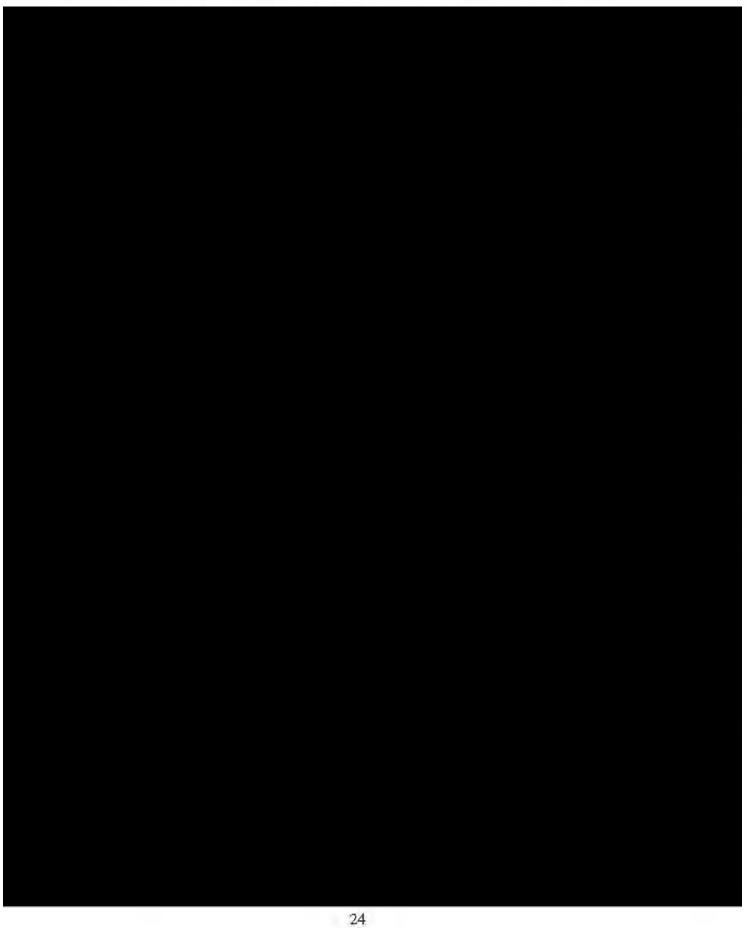


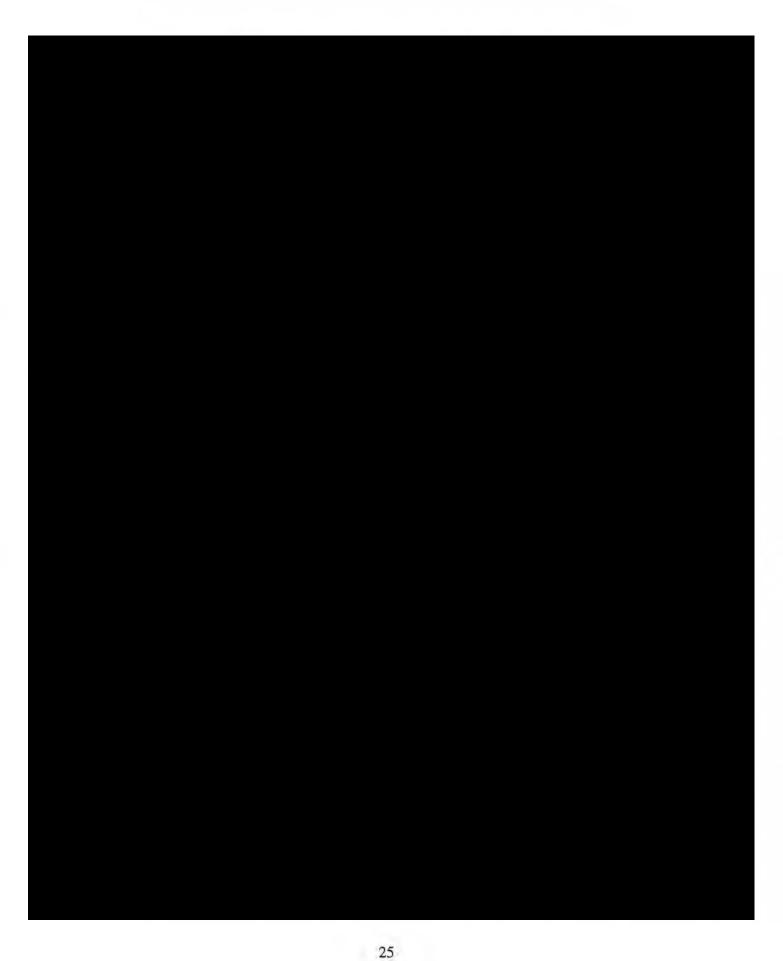


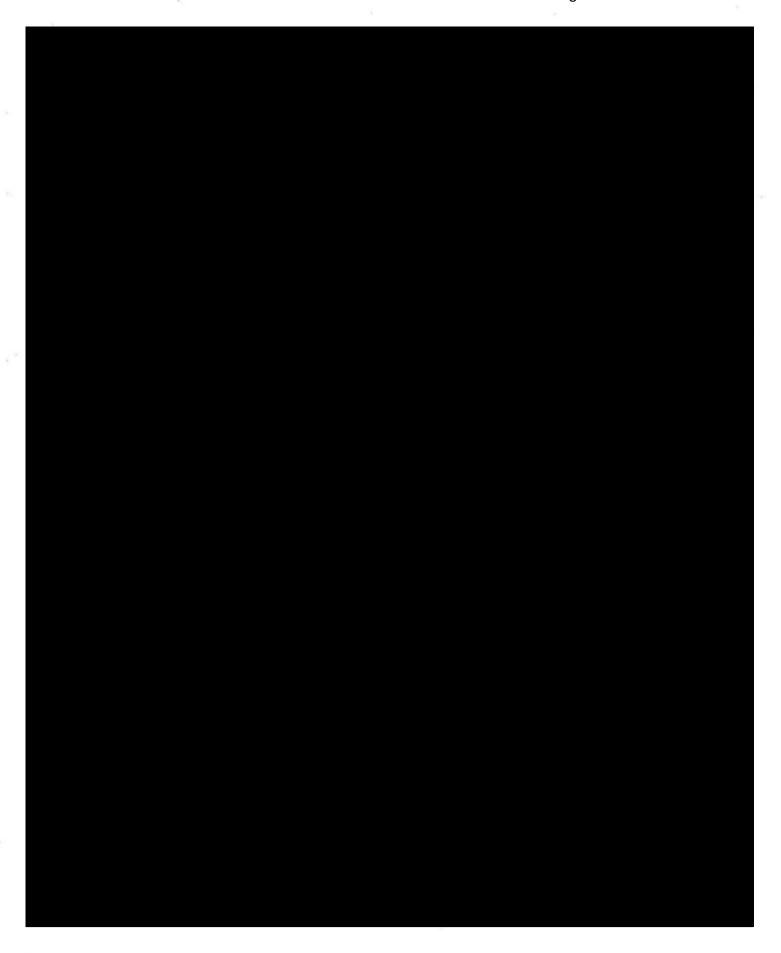


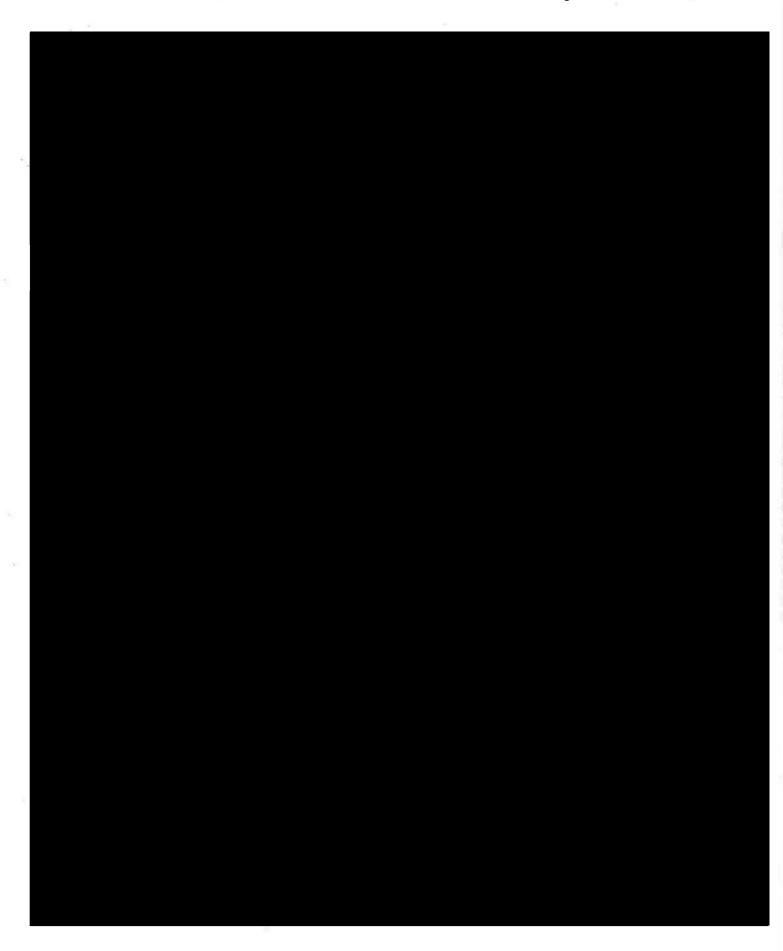
















65. Indicated that Manafort used his home to do business and maintained records of his businesses at his home. For instance, some of the material that was moved to included files from Manafort's former residence on in Alexandria, Virginia. Indicated that Manafort was using his former residence as an office at the time.

In particular, informed the FBI that in late April or early May of 2017, Kathleen

Manafort told him that she and Manafort were reorganizing their lives and as part of that process were getting documents ready for meetings with their attorney. At the same time, saw miscellaneous documents on a coffee table at the Subject Premises, including but not limited to Federal Election Commission documents.

- as an office, and that has seen business records in that office, including in one or two drawers. Among the records maintained in the drawers were records related to Manafort's various business entities, including John Hannah LLC (as discussed in Paragraph 16 above) and, he believes, DMP International, LLC.
- 67. In an interview with the FBI on July 19, 2017, indicated that the last time he was inside the Subject Premises was on or about July 5, 2017, when he picked up Manafort's mail and shipped a suit to another Manafort residence at Manafort's request; and the last time he was at the Subject Premises was on or about July 11, 2017, when he took Kathleen Manafort to the airport.
- 68. It is reasonable to believe that business records related to Manafort's work in Ukraine, including historical records, would be maintained among the business files kept at the Subject Premises, including the files kept for use in consulting with counsel. On June 27, 2017, Manafort, Gates, and DMP International, LLC registered under FARA for the years 2012-2014 as a result of their political work in Ukraine, having failed to do so previously. This registration followed a series of communications between Manafort, his counsel, and officials in the United States Department of Justice's National Security Division (which administers the FARA registration process) about the FARA requirements. At least one of these communications, dated September 13, 2016, was directed to Manafort at

i.e., the Subject Premises. It is therefore reasonable to believe that records relating to this filing (and thus related to Manafort's failure to file previously) are maintained at the Subject Premises, including records of Manafort's work on behalf of the Party of Regions and payments received from them. Among other things, in the Gates Interview, Gates told the FBI that Manafort and he used "standard English" common law contracts for their Ukrainian work and would invoice the customer for payment.⁹

- 69. These records are particularly valuable since counsel for Manafort has informed the United States Department of Justice that at least as of November 23, 2016, DMP International, LLC purports to have an "Email Retention Policy" which results in its not retaining "communications beyond thirty days." In spite of its title, the policy purports to cover not just email, but "information that is either stored or shared via electronic mail or instant messaging technologies, and documentation residing on any computer or server." The policy also purports to provide that "[e]ach employee may at its [sic] discretion archive certain electronic information that pertains to the company's business or mission," but the the employee "must do so with the knowledge that all emails, electronic documents and other electronic material shall be deleted from corporate equipment, including but not limited to, computers, servers, and mobile devices, within 30 days of possession of the information."
- 70. There is also probable cause to believe that the Subject Premises contains records related to Manafort's efforts to secure loans from TFSB on the basis of inconsistent representations about his income and net worth, as described above. Records obtained from TFSB show that in

⁹ In contrast, in their June 27, 2017, FARA filings, Gates, Manafort, and DMP International, LLC indicated that there was no formal written contract of exchange of correspondence between the parties. In such circumstances, the FARA form requires the filer to "give a complete description" of the terms and conditions of the oral agreement or understanding, its duration, the fees and expenses, if any, to be received." The June 2017 filings provide none of that information.

approximately August 2016, Manafort submitted bank statements for two accounts at Citi to TFSB in connection with his application for lending. One of the two bank statements submitted to TFSB is addressed to Kathleen Manafort at the address of the Subject Premises. Bank records also show that beginning in December 2016, bank statements for the other account were directed to the same address. Accordingly, there is probable cause to believe that bank statements and other documentation related to those accounts, which formed part of the TFSB's consideration of Manafort's request for lending, could be found at the Subject Premises.

71. Additionally, there is probable cause to believe that other financial records relevant to the Subject Offenses will be found at the Subject Premises. Manafort's prior residence in Alexandria, was listed as the address of record for a number of accounts, including accounts at First Republic Bank in Chicago that were closed in 2014 following anti-money laundering concerns by the bank, as discussed in Paragraph 16 above. From my training and experience, I am aware that individuals and businesses often retain copies of financial records for several years, including in connection with tax filing obligations. Accordingly, and given the fact that Manafort and his wife moved to the Subject Premises from his prior residence in the same city in approximately May of 2015, it is reasonable to believe that financial records sent to his prior residence may be found at the Subject Premises. Additionally, a mail cover conducted by the FBI, involving the review of the outside cover of United States Postal Service (USPS) mail addressed to the Subject Premises, reveals that during the period between approximately June 13, 2017 and July 12, 2017, mail to the Subject Premises included, among other things, a first class mailing from TSFB (the lender described above), mail from M&T Bank, and a statement from American Express addressed to both Paul Manafort and "Davis Manafort Part," which I believe to refer to Davis Manafort Partners.

- 72. Further, there is probable cause to believe that the Subject Premises contains physical evidence in the form of physical items purchased through the use of funds from foreign bank accounts, including from the Cypriot bank accounts described above. For instance, given that Manafort lives at the premises, there is probable cause to believe that men's clothing and accessories purchased at one or both of the clothing vendors and paid for by wire transfers from various Cyprus accounts, as referenced in Paragraph 14 above, will be found at the Subject premises. Bank records and records obtained from the clothiers show that between 2009 and 2012, Manafort purchased more than approximately \$760,000 in merchandise from these two clothiers using funds wired from several of the Cypriot accounts. Purchases included multiple suits and jackets in excess of \$10,000 and at least one limited edition Bijan Black Titanium "Royal Way" watch, purchased for \$21,000. Between approximately 2009 and spring 2015, invoices for Manafort's purchases from Alan Couture were sent to Manafort's previous Alexandria residence on Mount Vernon Circle; more recently, invoices have been sent to Manafort at the Subject Premises. According to there are two closets at the Subject Premises that contain clothing and jewelry.
- 73. There is also reason to believe that rugs purchased with funds from the Cypriot accounts would be found at the Subject Premises. Wire transfers totaling more than \$360,000 were sent from Cypriot accounts directly to J & J Oriental Rugs, a carpet store located in Alexandria, Virginia, near to the Subject Premises. The funds were used to pay for rugs acquired by Manafort. In an interview with the FBI, one of the owners of J & J Oriental Rugs advised that Manafort brought several of his purchases back to the store for cleaning, which remain at the store. It is reasonable to believe that the remaining rugs purchased by Manafort with funds funneled

through the Cypriot accounts will be found at the Subject Premises (to include Premises' storage unit).

74. Although I submit that there is probable cause to seize the aforementioned rugs and clothing as fruits of the Subject Offenses, the FBI does not intend to seize those items. Rather, upon an authorized search of the Subject Premises, the FBI intends to identify and photograph those items.

Computers, Electronic Storage, and Forensic Analysis

- 75. As described in Attachment B, this application seeks permission to search for records that might be found on the Subject Premises, in whatever form they are found. One form in which the records might be found is data stored on a computer's hard drive or other storage media. Thus, the warrant applied for would authorize the seizure of electronic storage media or, potentially, the copying of electronically stored information, all under Rule 41(e)(2)(B).
- 76. In a July 2017 interview, advised the FBI that there is a Mac desktop computer on the desk in the office at the Subject Premises, which is used by Manafort. For a variety of reasons, copies of historical records and current records are also frequently stored on external hard drives, thumb drives, and magnetic disks. There is reasonable cause to believe such media may be contained in and among records of Manafort's business and financial activity at the Subject Premises. FBI interviews of further confirm that Manafort has made widespread use of electronic media in the course of his business activity. For example, told the FBI that Manafort had a drawer full of phones and electronic equipment at his old residence in Mount Vernon Square. At one point, Manafort gave a bag of computers and directed to

¹⁰ A storage medium is any physical object upon which computer data can be recorded. Examples include hard disks, RAM, floppy disks, flash memory, CD-ROMs, and other magnetic or optical media.

have the drives wiped before giving them to charity. Manafort also gave several additional devices, both laptops and cellular phones.

- 77. I submit that there is probable cause to believe that evidence of the Subject Offenses may be found on storage media located at the Subject Premises, including but not limited to a desktop computer, for at least the following reasons:
 - a. Based on my knowledge, training, and experience, I know that computer files or remnants of such files can be recovered months or even years after they have been downloaded onto a storage medium, deleted, or viewed via the Internet.

 Electronic files downloaded to a storage medium can be stored for years at little or no cost. Even when files have been deleted, they can be recovered months or years later using forensic tools. This is so because when a person "deletes" a file on a computer, the data contained in the file does not actually disappear; rather, that data remains on the storage medium until it is overwritten by new data.
 - b. Therefore deleted files, or remnants of deleted files, may reside in free space or slack space – that is, in space on the storage medium that is not currently being used by an active file –for long periods of time before they are overwritten. In addition, a computer's operating system may also keep a record of deleted data in a "swap" or "recovery" file.
 - c. Wholly apart from user-generated files, computer storage media in particular, computers' internal hard drives contain electronic evidence of how a computer has been used, what it has been used for, and who has used it. To give a few examples, this forensic evidence can take the form of operating system configurations, artifacts from operating system or application operation, file system

- data structures, and virtual memory "swap" or paging files. Computer users typically do not erase or delete this evidence, because special software is typically required for that task. However, it is technically possible to delete this information.
- 78. Forensic evidence. As further described in Attachment B, this application seeks permission to locate not only computer files that might serve as direct evidence of the crimes described on the warrant, but also for forensic electronic evidence that establishes how computers were used, the purpose of their use, who used them, and when. There is probable cause to believe that this forensic electronic evidence will be on any storage medium in the Subject Premises because:
 - Data on the storage medium can provide evidence of a file that was once on the storage medium but has since been deleted or edited, or of a deleted portion of a file (such as a paragraph that has been deleted from a word processing file). Virtual memory paging systems can leave traces of information on the storage medium that show what tasks and processes were recently active. Web browsers, e-mail programs, and chat programs store configuration information on the storage medium that can reveal information such as online nicknames and passwords. Operating systems can record additional information, such as the attachment of peripherals, the attachment of USB flash storage devices or other external storage media, and the times the computer was in use. Computer file systems can record information about the dates files were created and the sequence in which they were created, although this information can later be falsified.
 - As explained herein, information stored within a computer and other electronic storage media may provide crucial evidence of the "who, what, why, when,

where, and how" of the criminal conduct under investigation, thus enabling the United States to establish and prove each element or alternatively, to exclude the innocent from further suspicion. In my training and experience, information stored within a computer or storage media (e.g., registry information, communications, images and movies, transactional information, records of session times and durations, internet history, and anti-virus, spyware, and malware detection programs) can indicate who has used or controlled the computer or storage media. This "user attribution" evidence is analogous to the search for "indicia of occupancy" while executing a search warrant at a residence. The existence or absence of anti-virus, spyware, and malware detection programs may indicate whether the computer was remotely accessed, thus inculpating or exculpating the computer owner. Further, computer and storage media activity can indicate how and when the computer or storage media was accessed or used. For example, as described herein, computers typically contain information that log: computer user account session times and durations, computer activity associated with user accounts, electronic storage media that connected with the computer, and the IP addresses through which the computer accessed networks and the internet. Such information allows investigators to understand the chronological context of computer or electronic storage media access, use, and events relating to the crime under investigation. Additionally, some information stored within a computer or electronic storage media may provide crucial evidence relating to the physical location of other evidence and the suspect. For example, images stored on a computer may both show a particular location and

have geolocation information incorporated into its file data. Such file data typically also contains information indicating when the file or image was created. The existence of such image files, along with external device connection logs, may also indicate the presence of additional electronic storage media (e.g., a digital camera or cellular phone with an incorporated camera). The geographic and timeline information described herein may either inculpate or exculpate the computer user. Last, information stored within a computer may provide relevant insight into the computer user's state of mind as it relates to the offense under investigation. For example, information within the computer may indicate the owner's motive and intent to commit a crime (e.g., internet searches indicating criminal planning), or consciousness of guilt (e.g., running a "wiping" program to destroy evidence on the computer or password protecting/encrypting such evidence in an effort to conceal it from law enforcement).

- c. A person with appropriate familiarity with how a computer works can, after examining this forensic evidence in its proper context, draw conclusions about how computers were used, the purpose of their use, who used them, and when.
- d. The process of identifying the exact files, blocks, registry entries, logs, or other forms of forensic evidence on a storage medium that are necessary to draw an accurate conclusion is a dynamic process. While it is possible to specify in advance the records to be sought, computer evidence is not always data that can be merely reviewed by a review team and passed along to investigators. Whether data stored on a computer is evidence may depend on other information stored on the computer and the application of knowledge about how a computer behaves.

- Therefore, contextual information necessary to understand other evidence also falls within the scope of the warrant.
- e. Further, in finding evidence of how a computer was used, the purpose of its use, who used it, and when, sometimes it is necessary to establish that a particular thing is not present on a storage medium. For example, the presence or absence of counter-forensic programs or anti-virus programs (and associated data) may be relevant to establishing the user's intent.
- 79. Necessity of seizing or copying entire computers or storage media. In most cases, a thorough search of a premises for information that might be stored on storage media often requires the seizure of the physical storage media and later off-site review consistent with the warrant. In lieu of removing storage media from the premises, it is sometimes possible to make an image copy of storage media. Generally speaking, imaging is the taking of a complete electronic picture of the computer's data, including all hidden sectors and deleted files. Either seizure or imaging is often necessary to ensure the accuracy and completeness of data recorded on the storage media, and to prevent the loss of the data either from accidental or intentional destruction. This is true because of the following:
 - a. The time required for an examination. As noted above, not all evidence takes the form of documents and files that can be easily viewed on site. Analyzing evidence of how a computer has been used, what it has been used for, and who has used it requires considerable time, and taking that much time on premises could be unreasonable. As explained above, because the warrant calls for forensic electronic evidence, it is exceedingly likely that it will be necessary to thoroughly examine storage media to obtain evidence. Storage media can store a large

- volume of information. Reviewing that information for things described in the warrant can take weeks or months, depending on the volume of data stored, and would be impractical and invasive to attempt on-site.
- b. Technical requirements. Computers can be configured in several different ways, featuring a variety of different operating systems, application software, and configurations. Therefore, searching them sometimes requires tools or knowledge that might not be present on the search site. The vast array of computer hardware and software available makes it difficult to know before a search what tools or knowledge will be required to analyze the system and its data on the Subject Premises. However, taking the storage media off-site and reviewing it in a controlled environment will allow its examination with the proper tools and knowledge.
- c. Variety of forms of electronic media. Records sought under this warrant could be stored in a variety of storage media formats that may require off-site reviewing with specialized forensic tools.
- 80. Nature of examination. Based on the foregoing, and consistent with Rule 41(e)(2)(B), the warrant I am applying for would permit seizing, imaging, or otherwise copying storage media that reasonably appear to contain some or all of the evidence described in the warrant, and would authorize a later review of the media or information consistent with the warrant. The later review may require techniques, including but not limited to computer-assisted scans of the entire medium, that might expose many parts of a hard drive to human inspection in order to determine whether it is evidence described by the warrant.

81. Based on the foregoing, I respectfully submit there is probable cause to believe that the Subject Offenses have been committed and that there is probable cause that evidence of the Subject Offenses, as described in Attachment B, is to be found at the Subject Premises.

III. Conclusion and Ancillary Provisions

- 82. Based on the foregoing, I respectfully request the Court to issue a warrant to search the Subject Premises, as described in Attachment A to this affidavit, and to seize the items and information specified in Attachment B.
- 83. In light of the confidential and highly sensitive nature of the continuing investigation, I respectfully request that this affidavit and all papers submitted herewith be maintained under seal until the Court orders otherwise.

Respectfully submitted,

Special Agent

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Sworn to before me on

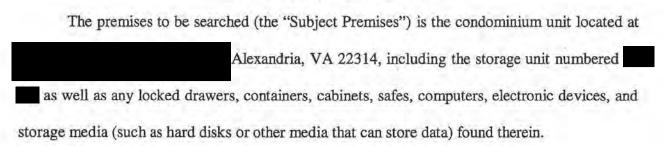
July 2, 2017

Theresa Carroll Buchanan

United States Magistrate Judge

ATTACHMENT A

The Property to Be Searched



ATTACHMENT B

Items to Be Seized (or, in the alternative, identified)

- 1. Records relating to violations of 31 U.S.C. §§ 5314, 5322(a) (failure to file a report of foreign bank and financial accounts); 22 U.S.C. § 611, et. seq. (foreign agents registration act); 26 U.S.C. § 7206(1) (filing a false tax return); 18 U.S.C. § 1014 (fraud in connection with the extension of credit); 18 U.S.C. §§ 1341, 1343, and 1349 (mail fraud, wire fraud, and conspiracy to commit these offenses); 18 U.S.C. §§ 1956 and 1957 (money laundering and money laundering conspiracy); 52 U.S.C. §§ 30121(a)(1)(A) and (a)(2) (foreign national contributions); and 18 U.S.C. §§ 371 and 2 (conspiracy, aiding and abetting, and attempt to commit such offenses) (collectively, the "Subject Offenses"), occurring on or after January 1, 2006, including but not limited to:
 - a. Any and all financial records for Paul Manafort, Jr., Kathleen Manafort, Richard Gates, or companies associated with Paul Manafort, Jr., Kathleen Manafort, or Richard Gates, including but not limited to records relating to any foreign financial accounts and records relating to payments by or on behalf of any foreign government, foreign officials, foreign entities, foreign persons, or foreign principals;
 - Any and all federal and state tax documentation, including but not limited to personal and business tax returns and all associated schedules for Paul Manafort, Jr., Richard Gates, or companies associated with Manafort or Gates;
 - Letters, correspondence, emails, or other forms of communications with any foreign financial institution, or any individual acting as the signatory or controlling any foreign bank account;
 - d. Records relating to efforts by Manafort, Gates, or their affiliated entities to conduct activities on behalf of, for the benefit of, or at the direction of any foreign government, foreign officials, foreign entities, foreign persons, or foreign principals, including but not limited to the Party of Regions and Viktor Yanukovych;
 - e. Records relating to, discussing, or documenting Telmar Investments Limited, Tiakora Ventures Limited, Lucicle Consultants Limited, Actinet Trading Limited, Black Sea View Limited, Bletilla Ventures Limited, Evo Holdings Limited, Global Highway Limted, Leviathan Advisors Limited, Loav Advisors Limited, Peranova Holdings Limited, including but not limited to bank records, canceled checks, money drafts, letters of credit, cashier's checks, safe deposit records, checkbooks, and check stubs, duplicates and copies of checks, deposit items, savings passbooks, wire transfer records, and similar bank and financial account records;
 - f. Physical items purchased through the use of funds from Cypriot accounts, including but not limited to rugs purchased from J & J Oriental Rugs, a Bijan Black Titanium "Royal Way" watch, and clothing purchased from House of Bijan and Alan Couture;

- g. Evidence relevant to any false statements, pretenses, representations, or material omissions in connection with communications with the Department of Justice, the Internal Revenue Service, tax preparers, accountants, or banks;
- Communications, records, documents, and other files involving any of the attendees of the June 9, 2016 meeting at Trump tower, as well as Aras and Amin Agalorov;
- Evidence indicating Manafort's state of mind as it relates to the crimes under investigation;
- j. The identity of any person(s)—including records that help reveal the whereabouts of the person(s)—who communicated with Manafort about any matters relating to activities conducted by Manafort on behalf of, for the benefit of, or at the direction of any foreign government, foreign officials, foreign entities, foreign persons, or foreign principals;
- Any and all daily planners, logs, calendars, or schedule books relating to Manafort or Gates.
- Computers or storage media used as a means to commit the Subject Offenses.
- 3. For any computer or storage medium whose seizure is otherwise authorized by this warrant, and any computer or storage medium that contains or in which is stored records or information that is otherwise called for by this warrant (hereinafter, "COMPUTER"):
 - a. evidence of who used, owned, or controlled the COMPUTER at the time the things described in this warrant were created, edited, or deleted, such as logs, registry entries, configuration files, saved usernames and passwords, documents, browsing history, user profiles, email, email contacts, "chat," instant messaging logs, photographs, and correspondence;
 - evidence of software that would allow others to control the COMPUTER, such as viruses, Trojan horses, and other forms of malicious software, as well as evidence of the presence or absence of security software designed to detect malicious software;
 - c. evidence of the lack of such malicious software;
 - d. evidence indicating how and when the computer was accessed or used to determine the chronological context of computer access, use, and events relating to crime under investigation and to the computer user;
 - e. evidence indicating the computer user's state of mind as it relates to the crime under investigation;
 - evidence of the attachment to the COMPUTER of other storage devices or similar containers for electronic evidence;

- g. evidence of counter-forensic programs (and associated data) that are designed to eliminate data from the COMPUTER;
- h. evidence of the times the COMPUTER was used;
- passwords, encryption keys, and other access devices that may be necessary to access the COMPUTER;
- j. documentation and manuals that may be necessary to access the COMPUTER or to conduct a forensic examination of the COMPUTER;
- records of or information about Internet Protocol addresses used by the COMPUTER;
- records of or information about the COMPUTER's Internet activity, including firewall logs, caches, browser history and cookies, "bookmarked" or "favorite" web pages, search terms that the user entered into any Internet search engine, and records of user-typed web addresses;
- m. contextual information necessary to understand the evidence described in this attachment.

As used above, the terms "records" and "information" includes all forms of creation or storage, including any form of computer or electronic storage (such as hard disks or other media that can store data); any handmade form (such as writing); any mechanical form (such as printing or typing); and any photographic form (such as microfilm, microfiche, prints, slides, negatives, videotapes, motion pictures, or photocopies).

The term "computer" includes all types of electronic, magnetic, optical, electrochemical, or other high speed data processing devices performing logical, arithmetic, or storage functions, including desktop computers, notebook computers, mobile phones, tablets, server computers, and network hardware.

The term "storage medium" includes any physical object upon which computer data can be recorded. Examples include hard disks, RAM, floppy disks, flash memory, CD-ROMs, and other magnetic or optical media.